OCTOBER 23. 1740. NUMB. 619.

The Pennſylvania GAZETTE

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

The SPEECH *of his Grace the Duke of* Argyle, *in the Houſe of Lords,* April 15. 1740. *when it was propoſed to reſolve, That the unexpected taking and demoliſhing of* Porto Bello *by Admiral* Vernon, *with no other Land Forces than* 240 *Men, lent him by the Governor of* Jamaica, *might* not only have been rendered Certain and Infallible, *but likewiſe have been attended with further and greater Succeſs, if ſome of our Land Forces, commanded by experienced Officers, had been ſent to the* Weſt-Indies *about the ſame Time that Admiral ſail'd: And that the ſending of no Land Forces hitherto into* America, *is a manifeſt Piece of Ill-Conduct, in the Proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary War.*

My LORDS,

THE preſent Queſtion is of ſo great Importance, that I could wiſh that every Lord in this Houſe was to declare his Opinion with the ſame Sincerity, with the ſame Unreſervedneſs which I think it my indiſpenſably Duty to uſe, when I lay my poor Thoughts before your Lordſhips. I, my Lords, have no View in ſpeaking of publick Affairs, but to do that Service to my Maſter and my Country, that I think every Lord in this Houſe ought to aim at, without regarding who takes his honeſt Endeavours amiſs; for my own Part, my Lords, I have ever ſince I had the Honour to ſit in this Houſe, ſpoke my Mind with equal Freedom upon all Occaſions, and will continue to do it more ſincerely, as I have neither Hopes nor Fears from this Adminiſtration, and as few from the next: And, my Lords, ſo void is my Breaſt of all partial Conſiderations, of all intereſted Views, that I don't care if all my Thoughts were read at Charing-Croſs; all my Ambition being, to be thought a Man who ſpeaks and acts as he thinks; and, my Lords, it has been long my Opinion, that by ſuch a Conduct a Man may even force the Eſteem of his Enemies.

I, my Lords, have lived long enough in the World, to be able to compare the once flouriſhing State of this Country, with its preſent melancholly Situation: I have ſeen, my Lords, a Time when Great Britain was glorious, triumphant Abroad; her Government lov'd, reſpected and envy'd at Home; when her Enmity was dreaded, and when her Alliance was courted. Is there a Subject in this Kingdom, my Lords, who can reflect that theſe were once the happy Circumſtances of this Country, and yet ſees the deplorable Alterations which a few Years has made? Who will not feel a ſenſible Concern upon the Compariſon, however ſelf-Intereſt may alleviate his Grief? I know, my Lords, what has been ſaid in favour of thoſe who have been the Inſtruments of bringing this melancholy Change about: I know it has been attributed to Fortune, and unforeſeen Cauſes. My Lords, I am very ſenſible that Fortune has very often a very great Hand in publick Events; and that a Nation may ſuffer a great deal from Events that no human Foreſight could prevent or guard againſt, but I am far from thinking that this has been our Caſe; I am apt to believe, my Lords, that Fortune has been very favourable to us, and preſented us with many Opportunities of raiſing the Honour and Intereſt of this Nation to as high a Pitch as ever, even while they have been ſuffering the moſt; but that theſe Opportunites have been all wantonly ſlighted and neglected. It is, my Lords, I'm afraid, owing to a long train of weak Meaſures, unſucceſsful and unnatural Expedients; and not to Fortune, that this Nation has ſuffered ſo much in her Character and Intereſt in all the Courts of Europe: A very ſlight review, my Lords, of our Conduct for ſome Years paſt, may convince any Man of this Truth.

The Treaty of Utrecht, my Lords, is a Meaſure, that we have been often told is the Cauſe of all thoſe Inconſiſtencies that appear in our Conduct for theſe laſt five and twenty Years. My Lords, I had the Honour to ſit in this Houſe at that Time, and to have ſome Share in the Succeſſes that might have entituled us to a much better Treaty: I am very ſenſible it was not a good Treaty; and when it came to be conſidered by the Houſe, no Lord ſpoke with greater Freedom on that Occaſion than I did. At the ſame Time, my Lords, my Oppoſition to that Treaty could not proceed from any Diſſatisfaction, from any Ill-Will that I could bear to thoſe who concluded it: I lived in good Terms, nay, had perſonal Friendſhip with ſeveral who had a large Share in the Negociations that brought it about: But I oppos'd it becauſe I thought it might have been better; and b cauſe it gave up many Advantages that we might have juſtly claim'd. But, my Lords, bad as it was, I don't think you have made a better ſince; and had even the Advantages which the Nation gain'd by the Treaty of Utrecht been improv'd by the next Miniſtry, had they made a right Uſe of their Power in cementing the ſhort liv'd Miſunderſtanding that ſoon after broke out among our Allies, and thus depriving France of all the Means of retrieving her Power upon theſe Differences, you might notwithſtanding all that then happen'd, have gone on from Glory to Glory, 'till you had fix'd the Ballance of Power unalterably in your own Hands.

But, my Lords, the ſucceeding Miniſtry took no Warning from the Miſconduct of their Predeceſſors; they took no Care to avoid treading in their Foot-ſteps, tho' the Ruin to which they led was ſo clearly and ſo evidently pointed out: They fell into a Train of fooliſh Negotiations, which diſoblig'd and detach'd your beſt Friends from your Intereſts; and which gave your natural Enemies an Opportunity of retrieving all they had loſt: They adopted a Maxim, my Lords, that any, even the moſt diſhonourable Peace, was preferable to a War; and by their inviolable Adherence to this Maxim, they have led you into all the Diſcredit, I had almoſt ſaid Scandal, that has come upon you from all Quarters. This Situation, my Lords, is the more dreadful, as it is attended with no Security. We have negotiated ourſelves out of all Reputation. And tho' we have been doing nothing but forming Alliances and making Treaties for theſe Twenty Years paſt, we have not at this Day one Ally in the World, nor one Treaty that at this Time ſtands us in any ſtead: My Lords, I appeal to Facts: Where are your Allies? Have you received the leaſt Aſſiſtance from any Power in Europe ſince you enter'd into this War? Or, is there any Appearance of their declaring in your Favour?

Having ſaid thus much, my Lords, upon the General State of the Nation at this Time, I ſhall now trouble your Lordſhips with my Opinion as to this particular Queſtion: And here, my Lords, I cannot help declaring, that I think the Words of the Queſtion are extreamly proper, and that it is very becoming your Lordſhips Wiſdom and Dignity, while you have the State of the Nation under your Conſideration, to enquire into the Particulars which this Reſolution comprehends: It conſiſts, my Lords, of two plain undeniable Facts, and one Conſequence: Therefore, I cannot ſee the leaſt Grounds for ſuppoſing, with a noble Lord, who has ſpoken in this Debate, our agreeing to this Reſolution can ever reflect the leaſt Diſhonour upon the glorious Succeſs at Porto Bello; or that it is a Cenſure upon the Congratulations which have been preſented already to his Majeſty on that Account. My Lords, Truth will be Truth, whatever Gloſſes are made to pervert it. The preſent Queſtion contains nothing but what every Lord muſt admit of: The Parts of which it conſiſts, are no Way complicated, and muſt be underſtood by every Body who takes the Pains to conſider the Fact; which, my Lords, is that if Admiral Vernon had been furniſhed with a proper Body of Land Forces, the taking of Porto Bello might have been render'd not only Certain & Infalliable, but have been attended with a Succeſs of greater Conſequence to the Nation. My Lords, the noble Lord who made the Motion, gave your Lordſhips no ground for thinking he meant a ſcriptural Infallibility, ſuch an Infallibili.y as the Church of Rome veſts in her Popes, by the Words Certain and Infallible, contain'd in this Motion: No, my Lords, as I underſtand the Words of the Reſolution, they mean no more than that if Admiral Vernon had been furniſhed with Land Forces it was fifty Thouſand to one if he had failed in his Attack upon Porto Bello; whereas, there were many Chances to one againſt his Succeſs, as he was not furniſhed with them. The Words Certain and Infallible then are here put in Oppoſition to the Precarioufneſs and Uncertainty he was under in making ſuch an Attack with ſo trifling a Number: For, my Lords, give me leave to ſay it, had the Spaniards behav'd with Reſolution; had they defended the Place as well as its Fortifications would have admitted of, Admiral Vernon could not have ſucceeded; and as it was, my Lords, nothing but his own Intrepidity and good Conduct, could have prevented his Ships coming indifferently off: But he acted with the Reſolution that became an Engliſh Admiral: He ſaid he could take the Place, and

would

would take it. And, my Lords, it was owing to him only that it was taken: For it appears that his Ship did all the Damage to the Spaniards. Now, my Lords, can any Lord doubt that if Admiral Vernon had been properly ſupported by a ſufficient Body of Land Forces, that he might not have attempted greater Matters than the taking and demoliſhing Porto Bello.

Having ſaid thus much, my Lords, in Defence of the Fact contain'd in the Queſtion, I come now to the Conſequence, which I ſuppoſe to have been that Part of the Motion that has given Riſe to all this Debate. This Conſequence, my Lords, is, that the not ſending Land-Forces with Mr. Vernon, was a Piece of Miſmanagement in the Proſecuting this juſt and neceſſary War. My Lords, Who doubts that it was? A noble Lord, who ſpoke firſt in the Debate, was pleas'd to ſay, That a great many Things were neceſſary to be provided, in order to embark any Number of Land-Forces for ſo diſtant a Voyage. My Lords, it is now a long Time ſince I ſerved, and it is poſſible, that at my Years, I may have forgot a good deal; but, my Lords, I hope, that what I have forgot is amply ſupply'd by the Experience and Capacity of my Cotemporaries and Fellow-Officers, and that they (ſeveral of them, my Lords, ſit in this Houſe) will ſet me right if I ſhould miſtake in any Point. My Lords, I have been a little us'd to Embarkations, and I do agree with the noble Lord, that the Embarkation of Troops, is a very tedious and difficult Matter: But your Lordſhips will be pleaſed to obſerve one Diſtinction, which the noble Lord did not make; and that is, my Lords, that there is a great Difference betwixt embarking Horſe and Foot. I have had Experience of both, and it is certainly no eaſy Matter to embark any Number of Horſe: But, my Lords, it is by no means ſo difficult a Matter, to embark 5, 6 or 8 Thouſand Foot; and had ſuch a Number been embark'd, at the time when the Troops came over from Ireland, my Lords, I make no doubt, but by this Time, we might have been in the Poſſeſſion of a Place in the Weſt-Indies, which might have paid us for all the Expences of this War, had we kept it. The taking of Porto-Bello, my Lords, was a brave Action: It ſhew'd what an Engliſh Squadron, if rightly commanded, can do; but, had Admiral Vernon been, at that time, furniſhed with a proper Body of Land-Forces, I don't know how far he might have carried his Conqueſts. Common Fame reports, that he is now before Carthagena, and I wiſh him all the Succeſs which his Bravery and Conduct deſerves; but does any Lord here doubt, that if at this Time, ſuppoſing him to be before Carthagena, he had eight or ten Battalions on board with him, that he might not promiſe himſelf a much more certain and eaſy Conqueſt. Had he eight or ten Battalions on board, my Lords, might he not attempt a Conqueſt, of more Importance to this Nation than even Carthagena itſelf? My Lords, I ſpeak of theſe Things according to the Light in which they appear to me. What private Reaſon there might be, for not ſending Land-Forces along with that Admiral, I ſhall not pretend to account for, becauſe I am no otherwiſe acquainted with the publick Tranſactions than all the good People in England either are or may be.

A noble Duke who has ſpoke in this Debate has ſaid, that the Seaſon of the Year is to be conſidered; and that the ſending Troops to America, at certain Seaſons of the Year, is attended with the worſt Conſequences to the Perſons of the Men. My Lords, I am extremely ſenſible of that, and know, that if you ſend Men from this Kingdom at ſuch a Seaſon, as that they muſt land in America during the unwholeſome Months, you ſend them to their Death; for which Reaſon, my Lords, when I heard a great deal of Talk about an Expedition, and that we were to ſend over ten or twelve Thouſand Men to America, in order to take the Havanna, or ſome important Place, from the Spaniards, I thought it was a very right Meaſure; but when I heard that the Troops deſign'd for that Expedition, were to be ſent off from Britain about the End of February or Beginning of March, I ſaid that it was impoſſible, and that they muſt land in America at the very Time when the Heats and unwholeſomeneſs of the Climate muſt kill, at leaſt, one half of them: Therefore, my Lords, I was very glad to hear, that this Expedition was delay'd to a more proper Opportunity. But, my Lords, when Admiral Vernon ſail'd from this, it was the propereſt Seaſon in all the Year, for ſending Men over to America; for, they muſt have landed there at the beſt Time, and in the mildeſt Seaſon of the Year; ſo that no Objection of that Kind can be brought againſt our not ſending Land-Forces with Mr. Vernon. As we did not think proper to ſend them at that Time, my Lords, we loſt that Year: And if we ſhall let the approaching Seaſon paſs, without ſending out the Troops deſign'd for the Expedition that is ſo much talk'd of, we muſt loſe another Year, and ſo give the Spanirads more time for fortifying and putting themſelves upon their Guard. So that, my Lords, as I take it, this is a plain Argument why we ought to agree to this Reſolution. For, if we knew, at the Time of Mr. Vernon's ſailing from this, that we muſt loſe another Year, in Caſe we did not ſend the Land-Forces then, to be ſure they who were in the Direction of Affairs, were the more inexcuſable, as they brought another Year's Expences upon the Back of the Nation, which is ſo little able to bear it. For, my Lords, it is there we can moſt effectually diſtreſs them, it is there that their moſt ſenſible Parts lie, and it is only by attacking them there, that we can ever hope to get out of this War with Honour and Advantage.

The ſame noble Duke was pleas'd to aſſert, that all had been done that was to be expected, on the Coaſt of old Spain, where we have had a ſtrong Squadron lying for near Two Years paſt. All has been done, my Lords! What ſingle Thing has been done (except the taking a Ship or two) that could make the Spaniards feel, that you had a Squadron there? and, my Lords, give me Leave to ſay, a Squadron fitted out at a vaſt Expence to this Nation. It conſiſted of more and better Ships than ever Sir John Jennings, who will always be remembred on thoſe Seas to his immortal Honour, had the Command of. It was a ſtronger Fleet, my Lords, than ever was given to Sir John Norris, who certainly, in his Way as a Sea-Officer, is ſuperior to any Man in Europe. My Lords, I think the Service upon which Mr. Haddock was ſent, deſerv'd to have been committed to one of your Admirals, the beſt and ableſt Officer in his Majeſty's Service; I ſay this, my Lords, without any Intention to reflect upon any Gentleman, who has the Honour to ſerve His Majeſty as a Sea-Officer: I have a great Eſteem for all, and no Exceptions to any of them. I know Admiral Haddock to be a very brave worthy Man, and one who I'm ſure would, as far as any Force he had with him could reach, perform any Piece of Service, for the Honour of his King and Country, that he was ſent out on. In ſhort, my Lords, I know him to be a Man, who, as a Sea-Officer, has every good Quality, except that of great Experience in great Command. For all theſe Reaſons, my Lords, when I reflect upon the unactive State he has been in ever ſince he ſailed from England; when at the ſame Time I reflect upon the great Services which it was in his Power to have perform'd: I cannot in Charity but doubt that his Inſtructions bound up his Hands. There is not, my Lords, a Common Sailor that won't tell you, if you ask him, that fifty Things might have been done to annoy the Spaniards upon thoſe very Seas.

Upon the whole, my Lords, I don't ſee the leaſt Inconveniency that can attend your Lordſhips agreeing to the Reſolution; to me it contains nothing but a plain demonſtrable Fact: And all the Arguments I have heard againſt it, have rather confirm'd me in Favour of it. I ſee no Reaſon why your Lordſhips ſhould be in any Pain about agreeing to a Thing that can affect but a very few, and may occaſion the future Management of this War, to be put upon a more ſure and advantageous Footing for this Nation, than it has hitherto been. I am perſuaded, my Lords, that if the Thing that is cenſured in this Reſulution, had been properly provided againſt, we ſhould, by this time, brought our Enemies very low, and have either oblig'd thoſe who are Neuter, to be our very good Friends, or to declare themſelves in ſuch a Manner as might put us upon our Guard, and let us know what we are to expect. My Lords, I aſk your Lordſhips Pardon for having troubled you thus long, but I thought the Importance of the Occaſion required it. I ſhall conclude with declaring, That I am for agreeing to the Motion.

MALTA, June 14. *O. S.*

A Few Days ago one of our Men of War brought in here from Tunis a Pink which has been taken upon the Coaſts of Sicily. This Rover was diſcover'd by a Merchantman of Malta, who deſired Aſſiſtance of the Man of War in order to drive away the Pink, who mounted four Guns, eight Pateraroes, and had between forty and fifty Men on board. They aſſiſted him with fifty Men under the Command of two Officers, who ſoon made themſelves Maſters of the Privateer, after having kill'd about fourteen or fifteen of their Men, and there was but one Malteſe kill'd, and two others ſlightly wounded. While this laſt boarded the Pink, one of our Men jump'd in, but the Boarding failing, he found himſelf alone. The Turks being frighten'd had thrown themſelves in the Enterpont, and the Sailor had the Courage to come forward, and fire upon the Enemy through one of the Port Holes; but his Gun; miſs'd firing three times. The Turks recovered from their Fright, came out of the Enterpont, and fell upon the Sailor in order to murder him; but he diſengaged himſelf, and jump'd into the Sea with his Gun; he got upon the Privateer's Rudder, where our Men, taking him for a Turk, fired at him ſeveral Times. The Malteſe Veſſel having boarded the Pink a Second Time, the ſame Sailor got up again by the Rudder, and enter'd the Enemy's Ship one of the firſt. This Action being ſo very ſingular, it was thought proper to be related.

Boſton, Octob. 13. Yeſterday in the Afternoon the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD preach'd his Farewel Sermon in the Audience of 20,000 People, aſſembled on the Common; and this Morning he ſets out on his Journey towards *Connecticut*, *New-York*, &c. He has been in and about this Town for this three Weeks laſt paſt: In all he has preach'd Forty-eight Times in Publick, beſides expounding and exhorting in private. Vaſt Bodies of People have crowded every where to hear him; and great and remarkable, and we hope ſaving Impreſſions have been made on great Numbers. Upwards of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling in pub-

publick Contributions and private Benefactions have been collected for the Orphan-Houſe in *Georgia*; great Additions would in all Probability be made to it, could he ſtay longer amongſt us. He purpoſes, GOD willing, to go to Philadelphia by Land, and there embark for Georgia. His Health ſeems perfectly reſtored, and in Spring he intends, GOD willing, to return to England.

We hear from *Cambridge*, That the noted Dealer in Horſes, *Jabez Allen*, alias *Mead*, is in Goal there, only for Buſineſs done in the Way of his Profeſſion, viz. *Horſe Stealing*; and 'tis ſaid he is under ſtrong Apprehenſions that he ſhall be hanged, notwithſtanding his care for ſo many Years paſt, *not to go over the Chalk*. A Few years ago, having ſat upon the Gallows in *Cambridge*, for ſome Offence, he was asked by the the Officer, when he came down, how he liked his Beaſt; he anſwer'd, *That ſhe was a plaguy high Jade, and that he feared ſome Time or other ſhe would throw him, and he ſhould hang in the Stirrup.*

Newport, Rhode-Iſland, October 10.

Laſt Week arrived here the laſt of our Jamaica Veſſels; and it is remarkable, that ſince this War began we have not had one Veſſel taken by the Spaniards, tho' ſcarce a Year, in time of Peace, but they took ſome of ours in the moſt lawful Trade.

We have now five Privateers out, and we hear one of them has taken a valuable Prize.

Piſcataqua, Octob. 10. This Inſtant Capt. Lear arrived in 24 Days from Antigua, who brings Advice, That the Hurricane has been as violent as ever was known in thoſe Parts, and believe it has affected all the Leward-Iſles. At St. Chriſtophers upwards of one Hundred dead Bodies have been taken up floating near the Shore: He is apprehenſive that there will be as melancholy Accounts from the reſt of the Iſlands.

New-York, Octob. 20. *Extract of a Letter from Capt. Langdon, dated South-Carolina Sept.* 11. 1740.

'We arrived on the Coaſt of Cuba about the laſt of July; we 'cruiſed on the S. E. Part of the ſame, and lit of a Spaniſh 'Privateer Wreck, we plundered her, and got 6 Carriage Guns, 'and 8 Swivel; but the Surff running high, hindred us from 'getting at what we ſhould have done had the Water been 'ſmooth: We ſince have been informed, that this Privateer was 'drove on ſhore by an Engliſh Man of War.

'We cruiſed along ſhore towards St. Jago, where we met 'with ſeveral Petteaugers, which we took; but they had no 'conſiderable Value in them.

'About the 8th of Auguſt we went up a River on the S. E. 'Part of Cuba, where we had Information of a ſmall Town; 'but the Spaniards proved too hard for us; ſo we were forced to 'return. We took nothing up this River but a ſmall Scooner: 'We loſt two Men, namely, John Brookman and Andrew 'Plocknett; we had ſeveral wounded, but in a likely Way to 'recover.

'We went from this River into the Windward Paſſage, and 'cruiſed there: At the 16th of Auguſt we came a-thwart a large 'Sloop, about nine o'Clock at Night; ſhe fired ſeveral Guns at 'us, but finding we were too hard for them they cried Quarters. 'She was a Sloop coming from Cape Francois, bound for 'Carthagena, with a Cargo to ſupply the Galleons.

'On the 30th of Auguſt we arrived at this Port, and this Day 'the Sloop and Scooner are to be condemned: We have met 'with a conſiderable deal of Difficulty to get this Sloop con'demned, by reaſon the Commander is a Frenchman, and 'has produced ſeveral French Papers: But we have proved by 'the Spaniſh Priſoners that the Captain had a Spaniſh Commiſ'ſion, which he throwed overboard as ſoon as they ſaw they 'ſhould be taken.

'We have not concluded what to do with the Cargo, or 'where to ſend it as yet: But I am afraid that we muſt be obliged 'to make a Diviſion in this Place, for Reaſon, becauſe I under'ſtand that Capt. Hall's People will not go out with him again. 'But I'll do my Endeavour that there ſhall nothing be ſold here, 'except ſo much as will pay our Charges; but two Companies 'make Things difficult.

'We propoſed to fit out as ſoon as poſſible for another Cruiſe. 'It's believed there will be a French War in a little Time.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, *Entred Inwards.*

SnowMartha and Jane, Jacob Long, from Rhode-Iſland.
Ship Catherine, Benjamin Jenkins, from New-Caſtle on Delaw.
Sloop Willing Mind, Sylvanus Allen, from Rhode-Iſland.
Snow Diligence, Edmund Gale, from Salem in New-England.
Sloop Eagle, Evan Bevan, from Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Fancey, John Moore, from New-London.
Snow John, Peter Nihil, from Antigua.
Ship David, Martin Fiander, from Liſbon.

Entred Out.

Ship Friendſhip, William Vittery, for South-Carolina.
Snow Elizabeth, Chriſtopher Dunn, for Dublin.
Ship Hibernia, Nathaniel Sayers, for Dublin.
Brigt. William, John Ogilby, for Derry.
Sloop Willing Mind, Sylvanus Allen, for Rhode-Iſland.
Snow Martha and Jane, Jacob Long, for Jamaica.
Sloop Gannet, George Allen, for Londonderry.
Snow Lancaſhire Witch, John Elliot, for Barbados.
Snow Mary Ann, Zachariah Whitpaine, for Dublin.

Cleared.

Sloop Eagle, John Denham, to Winyaw.
Brigt. Eagle, Edward Dumareſque, to Cork.
Ship Bacchus, George Noarth, to Cork.
Brigt. Mary and Ann, Elias Teſſier, to Cork.
Brigt. Dove, Richard Jones, to Jamaica.
Brigt. Defiance, John Hammon, to Jamaica.
Snow Friendſhip, Peter Parriot, to Cork.

ABſented himſelf from Joſeph Armit on the 19th Inſtant, an Apprentice Lad named George Hogg, about 19 Years of Age, of middle Stature, down Look, dark Complexion, with a black Beard over his upper Lip: Had on a Kerſey Coat and Jacket, with Braſs Buttons, and leather Breeches newly waſh'd, with Trowſers over them; a good Hat and Stockings and Shoes; alſo took with him ſome linnen Cloaths.

Whoever ſecures him ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings Reward paid by me Joſeph Armit.

TO BE SOLD

A Likely Servant Man's Time, by Trade a Hatter, has three Years to ſerve: Enquire of Charles Moore in Market-Street, or Joſeph Scull at the Work-houſe, Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given

THAT Robert Barton is removed from Market-Street to the Houſe that Capt Thomas Lloyd lately liv'd in, oppoſite to Black-Horſe Alley in Second-Street: Where all Perſons may be ſupply'd with all Sorts of Walnut Chairs and Cabinet Work at the moſt Reaſonable Rates.

STolen or Stray'd away from William Hinton's Paſture on Society Hill, the 16th Inſtant, a well ſet, dark bay Horſe, about 14 Hands high, he paces well and faſt, branded on the near Buttock with TM not very plain, he has no white mark about him, was lately ſhod before only, a Switch Tail, and hanging Mane. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, or ſecures him ſo that the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward paid by

Philadelphia, Octo. 22d, 1740. William Hinton.

RUN away the 19th Inſt. at Night, from the Ship Hanover, Richard Northover Commander; now lying at Capt. Attwoods Wharffe, two Servant Men, the one named Timothy Deniſon, aged about 15 Years, with ſandy coloured Hair, Tall and freſh coloured: Had on when he went away, a dark grey Jacket, and chequ'd Shirt; had the Iriſh Brogue on his Tongue. The other named Daniel Mohegan, about 25 Years old, a ſhort well ſet Fellow with light brown Hair: Had on when he went away, a light coloured Jacket, and chequ'd Shirt. Whoever ſecures both or either of ſaid Run-aways, ſo as to be delivered ſafe to the ſaid Maſter on board the ſaid Ship, or to Capt. Attwood, in Philadelphia, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward for each of them, and reaſonable Charges paid by

Philadelphia, Octo. 22d, 1740. William Attwood.

RUN away last Night from William Scot, Taylor, of this City, a Servant Man, named Samuel Williams: Had on a blue cloth Coat, with no Lining, nor Flaps, yellow flat metal Buttons: a white Shirt, blue Frize Breeches, grey yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and three bever Hats, one of them old, with a strip'd ticken Jacket.

And from Isaac Norris, of the same Place, Merchant, a Servant Lad, named Harper Mullins, he is a middle siz'd slim Lad: Had on a light colour'd cloth Coat, a red frize Jacket, a new pair of Buck-skin Breeches, new Shoes and Stockings. He is a Painter by Trade, of a pale Complexion, and stoops pretty much in his Walk: He took with him a Castor Hat, a red and yellow India Handkerchief, a blue Pea Jacket, lined with strip'd Flannen.

And from William Maugridge, of the same Place, Ship-Joiner, a Servant Man, named George Townly, short of Stature, fresh Complexion, much Pock-fretten: Had on when he went away, a Beaver Hat, a mix'd duroy Coat, black Callimanco Jacket and Breeches, worsted Stockings of a dark grey colour, and new Calf-skin Shoes, he speaks thick, and pretends to be a Carpenter by Trade.

Whoever secures the said Servants so that their Masters may have them again, shall have Three Pounds Reward for each, and reasonable Charges, paid by

William Scot, Isaac Norris and William Maugridge.

N. B. They all came over from Bristol with Capt. Richardson, and are supposed to be gone together: They took with them a Wherry belonging to James Wood, Boat-builder. Octob. 13. 1740.

ABsented himself the 19th of this Inst. from his Master Edward Evans, an Apprentice Lad, named John Dennis, of a fair Complexion, middle Stature, about 18 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, an old whitish coloured Kersey Coat, a dirty Ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowsers, and an old Hat. Whoever brings the aforesaid Apprentice to his Master, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me, Edward Evans.

STray'd or Stolen about a Month ago, from off the Commons, a small Chesnut colour'd sorrel Horse, about 11 or 12 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder, and on the Hip, with T and O at the Bottom of it, small Star, and a small snip, flaxen Mane and Tail, a small Lump on his Back like a navel Gawl, the fore part of one of his hind Legs black down to his Hoof, Paces a little, shod before, has a Bell about his Neck.

Whoever takes and brings him to George Harding, Skinner, in Market-Street, near the Court House, shall have Ten Shillings Reward.

RUN away in the Night Time, between the 18th and 19th Inst. from John Gooding, of Reden Island, in New-Castle-County, a Servant Man, named Abraham Lay, an Englishman, about 27 Years of Age, of middle Stature, well set, full fac'd, and fresh Complexion: Had on when he went away, an ash colour'd Wastcoat, ozenbrigs Shirt, coarse Country-made Trowsers, a pair of linnen Breeches, lin'd with fustian, a pair of Country-made Shoes patch'd, grey Country-made Stockings, and a pair of worsted Stockings much darned: He has also stolen a liver coloured Cloth Coat, full trimmed, a red Camblet Jacket, several Shirts, a new Beaver Hat, small brim'd, also a Pocket Book with several Papers in it belonging to one Elias or Haley Demeriss; it is supposed he will change his Name answerable to those Papers; the Jacket he stole is too short and too narrow for him; He has also taken a great Coat of Devonshire Kersey of a deep drab colour.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servant so that his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and Reasonable Charges paid by

Philadelphia, Octo. 19th 1740. John Gooding.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Parry Esq; of Chester County, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment, and those who have any Demands against the said Estate are desired to bring in their respective Accounts to Hannah Parry, Widow, William Lewis of Hartford, John Parry, jun. in the Valley, or Jacob Hall, near Frankford, Executors to the said Estate.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of Land, situate in or near Plymouth Township, about 16 Miles from Philadelphia, containing 200 Acres. Whoever has a Mind to purchase the same, may apply to Hugh Tresse, and Mary and Ann Tresse, in Front-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia.

ON Thursday the 6th Day of November ensuing, will be sold by publick Vendue at the Coffee-House in Front street, Philadelphia, One Twenty Fourth Part of the Iron-Works at Derham in the County of Bucks, and of 5,900 Acres of Land belonging to the said Works; which said Twenty-fourth Part of the Iron-Works and Land aforesaid, belongs to the Estate of Charles Read, late of Philadelphia, Merchant, deceased. Sarah Read, Administratrix.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Sober, late of Philadelphia, Merchant, deceased, are desired forthwith to pay their respective Ballances to John Sober, Executor; next Door to Mr. Charles Willing's, in Front-street. Who has Ozenbrigs, seven eighths Garlix, Gulick, and bag Hollands, Cambricks, Sleties, Muslins, Callicoes, India Damask, Mantuas, Taffatys and Persians, Broadcloth in Suits, Duroys, Callimancoes, Bristol and London Shalloons, linnen and Cotton Cheque, castor and felt Hatts, Gunpowder, Shot, Bar-lead and London Steel, 8, 10, and 20 penny Nails; with sundry other European Goods, to dispose of reasonably for Ready Money or four months Credit.

TO BE SOLD,

(Very reasonably, for Ready Money)

A *Rich Spot of Land, called* Poplar Neck, *about* 45 *Miles up the River* Schuylkil, *and almost surrounded by the said River; containing about* 400 *Acres, near* 50 *Acres thereof cleared, whereon is a young Orchard and a Dwelling House. Any Person enclining to purchase the same, may apply to the Printer hereof.*

This is to give Notice,

THAT MALTING will be carried on, this Season, at the New Malting-House, *Spring-Garden*, near *Philadelphia*, in the best Manner; Where any Person may have their Barley malted, or exchanged for Malt, by *Richard Jarrard.*

Also, to be LETT,

A very good dwelling HOUSE, at the aforesaid *Spring-Garden.* Enquire of said *Richard Jarrard.*

CHARLES WILLING

INtending for England in a short Time, desires all Persons indebted to him to pay the same. To be sold by said Willing on reasonable Terms, sundry Sorts of European Goods, viz. Kersey, Broad cloths, Shalloons, Ruggs, Hats, Steel Nails, Anvils, Ironmongery, Manchester and Haberdashery Wares, Crown Glass of all Sorts, Act of Parliament Canvas, and Anchors.

ABRAHAM SHELLY,

THREAD Throwster, living next Door to the Adam and Eve, in Arch-Sreet, Philadelphia, continues to buy fine grey Yarn about 2, 3, or 4 Dozen to the Pound, but mostly half Spangle, long and long. He also makes and sells all Sorts of fine Taylors Thread and Stocking Thread, at reasonable Rates.

TO BE SOLD

AT the Post-Office in Market-Street, Wholesale or Retale by the Importer; fine broad Scarlet Cloth, fine broad black Cloth, fine white Thread Hose, and English Sale Duck.

PAINTING done in the best Manner, by Gustavus Hesselius, from Stockholm, and John Winter, from London, viz. Coats of Arms drawn on Coaches, Chaises, *&c.* or any other kind of Ornaments, Landskips, Signs, Shew-boards, Ship and House Painting, Gilding of all Sorts, Writing in Gold or Colour, old Pictures clean'd and mended, *&c.*

TO BE SOLD

A Young Bermudas Negro Woman, about 19 Years of age ha had the Small Pox, and can do any kind of Houshold Work. Enquire of George Wells next Door to the Pewter Platter in Front-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

BY James Oswald in Front-Street, at the House of Mr. Joseph Turner, and by William Wallace, at the upper End of Second-Street, Philadelphia, double and single refin'd Loaf Sugar, Sugar Candy, Mellasses, *&c.*

A Large Parcel of fresh DRUGS Imported in the last Ship from London, to be sold very Cheap by wholesale or Retail, at the Sign of the Paracelsus Head and Gally Pot, in Market-Street, over against the Presbyterian Meeting House, in Philadelphia, by William Shippen, Chymist.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, Post-Master, at the New Printing-Office, near the Market. Price 10 *s.* a Year.